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Grand Central Celebration of 30th Founding Anniv. of DPRK Held in Pyongyang in Presence of President KIM IL SUNG

109 Foreign Dels. from 5 Continents Attend

A grand central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on September 9 in Pyongyang, in the presence of President Kim Il Sung, the KCNA reported.

The celebration was attended by a large number of working people and functionaries who had worked faithfully, devoting all their wisdom and energy to the socialist construction and the independent reunification of the country, upholding the policy of the Party and state in various domains of the national economy.

Also present at the celebration were the south Korean people's delegation, the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the relay group for conveying letters of loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in China for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in the Soviet Union for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

It was attended also by the sixth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan, the art troupe of Korean school children in Japan and the delegation of Korean sportsmen in Japan now staying in the homeland.

Invited to the celebration were 109 delegations who have come from the five continents of the world to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang were also invited there.

At 9:50 a.m, President Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform of the meeting hall amid the playing of the welcome music.

The platform was taken by Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, Choe Hyon, Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Kim Jung Rin, Chon Mun Sop, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Li Gun Mo, Kim Hwan, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Kim Chol Man, Chong Jun Gi, Hyon Mu Gwang, Pak Su Dong, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Jae U, Hong Si Hak, So Gwan Hi, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Kang Hui Won and Pyon Chang Bok.

In the platform party was Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who is head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan.

Also on the platform were Chang Gyong Su, head of the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in China and Sim Han Sun, head of the congratulatory group of Korean citizens in the Soviet Union.

Heads of delegations and delegates from various countries took the platform.

Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the DPRK, made an opening address.

The national anthem was played.

At the celebration President Kim Il Sung delivered a historic report titled "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea." **(See the full text on page 2, 3, 4)**

The report is divided into three parts: 1) Let Us Thoroughly Embody the Juche Idea in State Activity and Energetically Carry On the Three Revolutions; 2) Let Us Smash the "Two Koreas" Plot and Peacefully Reunify the Country; 3) Countries of New-Emerging Forces, Unite and Fight against Imperialism and All Other Forms of Dominationism.

The attendants of the celebration warmly welcomed and supported his historic report.

Heads of foreign delegations warmly congratulated the President when he returned to his seat after concluding his historic report.

The central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK closed with the playing of the national anthem.

Photo shows the platform of a grand central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK held in Pyongyang in the presence of President Kim Il Sung. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Bangladesh President Visits DPRK

His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh visited Pyongyang from Sep. 8 to 10 for an official state visit to the DPRK to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, according to a KCNA report.

President Rahman was accompanied by Muhammad Shamsul Huq, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mirza Golam Hafiz, Minister for Land Administration and Land Reforms; Habibullah Khan, Minister for Information and Broadcasting; S.A.M.S. Kibria, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; A. Momin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the DPRK, and others.

President Kim Il Sung went out to the airport and warmly met President Rahman when he flew into Pyongyang on Sep. 8.

A grand function was held at the airport in welcome of President Rahman.

President Rahman on the same day paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung.

Present there were the entourage of President Rahman.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with President Rahman in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Rahman on the same day presented gifts of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

President Kim Il Sung saw the gifts on display and expressed thanks for them.

Talks were held on the same day between President Kim Il Sung and President Rahman.

Views were exchanged at the talks on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on a series of problems of mutual concern and a unanimity of views was reached on the problems discussed there.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung on the evening of Sep. 8 arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Rahman.

President Kim Il Sung spoke at the banquet.

President Rahman spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

President Rahman arranged a grand banquet on Sep. 10 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Kim Il Sung.

President Rahman spoke at the banquet.

President Kim Il Sung also made a speech.

President Kim Il Sung presented gifts on the same day at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall to President Rahman.

During his stay in the DPRK, the Order of National Flag First Class was awarded to President Rahman.

Orders and medals of the DPRK were also awarded to the Bangladesh guests accompanying President Rahman.

The Bangladesh guests inspected the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Pyongyang Metro while staying in the DPRK.

Malagasy President Visits DPRK

His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, visited Pyongyang on Sep. 6 by special plane for an official state visit to the DPRK to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, the KCNA reported.

The entourage of President Ratsiraka was consisted of Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, Chairman of the People's National Assembly, and his wife; Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama, Member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, and his wife; Justin Rarivoson, Minister of the Economy and Trade; Georges Ruphin, Minister in Charge of Information, Ideology and Relations with National Institutions, and his wife; Sibon Guy, Minister of National Defence, and his wife; Simon Pierre, Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform, and his wife; and Rakotofiringa Crescent Solehery, Malagasy Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK, and others.

President Kim Il Sung went out to the airport and cordially greeted President Ratsiraka.

A grand function was held at the airport in welcome of the Malagasy President.

President Ratsiraka and his wife on Sep. 7 paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung and his wife.

Present on the occasion were the entourage of the Malagasy President.

Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, and Hwang Jang Yop and his wife, and So Jin Yong, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Madagascar, were on hand.

Also present was Han Duk Su, Chairman of Chongryun CSC.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with President Ratsiraka in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Ratsiraka presented gifts of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the same day. He explained about the gifts to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung saw the gifts on display and expressed thanks for them.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of the same day in honour of President Ratsiraka and madame.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

Then a speech was made by President Ratsiraka.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Presidential Audience

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 9 received delegations of foreign countries attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the KCNA reported. **(See the list of the foreign delegations on page 4)**

With the delegations of foreign countries, present were Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Kang Ryang Uk, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, Choe Hyon and Ho Dam.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CSC of Chongryun, now staying in the homeland was on hand.

The heads of foreign delegations warmly greeted the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and wished the President good health and a long life.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had friendly conversations with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

Prior to this, President Kim Il Sung received the following delegations visiting the DPRK to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the country from Sep. 4 to 8.

CHINESE PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 8 received the Chinese Party and government delegation.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, deputy head of the delegation Peng Chung, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC, and Third Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, of the C.P.C., and members of the delegation Huang Hua, Member of the CC of the C.P.C. and Foreign Minister of the P.R.C, and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK, and others.

The head of the delegation courteously presented precious gifts to President Kim Il Sung.

The President expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Following this, the President arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 8 received the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party.

The President had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BURMESE GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 7 received the Burmese government delegation headed by U Myint Maung, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

U Tha Tun, Burmese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK, was present.

The President had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

YUGOSLAV STATE, PARTY DEL. & MIL. DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 6 received the state and Party delegation and military delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the members of the delegation headed by Stane Potocar, Chief of Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Also present was Tode Vardziski, Yugoslav Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The heads of the delegations courteously presented to President Kim Il Sung gifts in the name of the delegations.

The President expressed thanks for them and had a conversation with them in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TANZANIAN PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 6 received the Tanzanian Party and government delegation.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Edward M. Sokoine, Member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Also present was J. M. Lusinde, Tanzanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a gift from Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, to President Kim Il Sung.

The President expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ROMANIAN PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 5 received the Romanian Party and government delegation.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Romanian Party and government delegation headed by Manea Manescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Premier of the Government.

Also present was Paul Marinescu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the DPRK.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter to President Kim Il Sung from Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

He also courteously conveyed to President Kim Il Sung a gift from President Nicolae Ceausescu and a gift in the name of the Government of the RSR.

President Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

GUYANESE PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 5 received the Guyanese Party and government delegation.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Guyanese Party and government delegation headed by P.A. Reid, Secretary General of the People's National Congress Party and Deputy Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Also present was John Carter, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana to the DPRK.

The President had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KOREAN CONGRATULATORY GROUP IN JAPAN

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 4 received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun.

The President gladly met the members of the congratulatory group and had a conversation with them in a warm atmosphere.

Chairman Han Duk Su extended congratulations to the President, representing the unanimous loyal feelings of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

The President posed for a photograph with the members of the congratulatory group.

The President arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under Banner of Juche Idea

Report of President KIM IL SUNG

At Central Celebration of 30th Anniversary of Founding of DPRK

PYONGYANG, Sep. 9 (KCNA)— The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made the historic report "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" at the grand central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on September 9.

Follows the full text of the report of the great leader:

☆ ☆

Comrades,

Thirty years have passed since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proclaimed its birth to the whole world.

In the past 30 years our people, holding their destiny firmly in their own hands under the banner of the Republic, have traversed the path of the revolution resplendent with victory and glory.

Today all people of our country celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK jubilantly with a great national pride and the high honour of victor under the solemn circumstances in which vigorous efforts are being made to carry out successfully the Second Seven-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction.

On this historic red-letter day, I warmly congratulate our heroic people who have worked with all devotion for the prosperity and development of the Republic and the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

On this memorable day, I send warm felicitations and militant greetings to the entire people in south Korea including the revolutionaries, youth and students and patriotic democrats who, looking up to our Republic as a beacon of hope, are fighting resolutely for their right to live, democratic freedom, national reunification and for the victory of the revolution.

I also extend warm greetings to our 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan and all other overseas Koreans who are struggling courageously in alien lands for their democratic, national rights and their socialist homeland with a high national pride as citizens of our Republic.

Many revolutionary fighters and patriots fell in the hard yet worthwhile fight for the country's independence and for the Republic. I pay a highest tribute of respect to the memory of our unforgettable revolutionary forerunners and patriotic martyrs who laid down their precious lives in the cause of the country's freedom and liberation, the founding of the Republic and its strengthening and development. The meritorious services rendered by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and patriotic martyrs will abide long with the name of the Republic in the nation's history.

Many countries' party and government delegations and foreign friends have come to our country to celebrate the 30th birthday of the DPRK. On behalf of the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, I extend a hearty welcome to them who have come to celebrate the national holiday of our people.

Comrades,

The DPRK is a great gain of our revolution.

The Korean communists and patriotic people waged a long hard struggle to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and achieve the country's independence and establish their own state power. In the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the brilliant traditions of our revolution were built up and the solid foundation was laid for establishing the people's government.

After liberation our people set up the people's government and carried out democratic reforms successfully under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and, on this basis, founded the DPRK in September 1948.

The founding of the DPRK was a great historic event in the development of our revolution and in our people's life. With the birth of the DPRK our people became the genuine master of the state and society and a mighty and dignified people no one can dare to touch. The founding of the Republic provided our people with a powerful weapon for the revolution and construction and enabled them to appear proudly on the international arena under the banner of an independent and sovereign state. Indeed, the building of the DPRK marked the new emergence of an independent people and signified the solemn declaration of the birth of Juche Korea.

Over the past three decades since its founding the DPRK has covered a road of difficult struggle and glorious victory and accomplished immortal exploits for the country and the people. The Government of the Republic has led the masses of the people to push forward the revolution and construction vigorously and thus established the most advanced socialist system in this land where had prevailed exploitation and oppression, and turned our once poor and backward country into an independent socialist state with its solid independent national economy, brilliant national culture and great defence power. The thirty years of the Republic have been years of victory and glory, years of creation and prosperity.

Our Republic is now at the zenith of its prosperity. The socialist system of our country is becoming more consolidated and developed with each day and the Republic is steadily gaining in scope and strength in all areas—political, economic, cultural and military. Under the care of the Republic our people are provided fully with true freedom and rights, and enjoy material and cultural welfare to their hearts' content. Our Republic fully exercises its right as an independent state on the international arena and has friends and sympathizers everywhere in the world. Never before in our nation's 5,000 years of history has our country so flourished or demonstrated its grandeur all over the world as today.

Our Republic has won the unreserved support and confidence of our people through its 30 years of struggle. All people of Korea have an unbounded love for the Republic and give unqualified support to all lines and policies of the Government of the Republic. Our people are firmly persuaded by actual life that only the Republic can bring them a happy life, and they see a happier future in its strengthening and development.

The entire people of our country consider it an infinite honour and pride to live and make the revolution as citizens of the Republic and are full of confidence that they can build a socialist and communist land of bliss without fail in their homeland under the banner of the Republic. Today our people are afire with a determination to fight with all devotion for safeguarding the Republic resolutely and for its prosperity and development.

1. Let Us Thoroughly Embody Juche Idea in State Activity, Energetically Carry On Three Revolutions

Comrades,

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom and independence for our people and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism.

Proceeding from the general task of our revolution, the Government of the Republic has made persevering efforts to speed up the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people and strengthen the unity with the peoples of the world.

In the struggle for the reunification and independence of the country and the building of a new society, the Government of the Republic has thoroughly implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence in all spheres of state activity, with the Juche idea of our Party as its invariable guiding principle.

Political independence is the life and soul of an independent and sovereign state. An independent government alone can defend the dignity of the country and the people and push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction.

The Government of the Republic has firmly maintained independence since the first day of its existence.

It has formulated all its lines and policies independently in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and carried them out on the strength of our people themselves. We have repudiated worship of great powers and dogmatism, solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction at our own discretion, and accepted approved theories of foreign experiences to suit the interests of our revolution.

The Government of the Republic develops friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and deals with all international issues on its own judgment and conviction. We never dance to the tune of others or allow outsiders to meddle in the internal affairs of our country. The prestige of our country as an independent and sovereign state and the dignity of our people consist precisely in the fact that the Government of the Republic firmly maintains independence.

In order to consolidate the country's political independence and ensure independence completely, it is necessary to build an independent national economy.

Economic independence is the material basis of political independence and sovereignty. The building of an independent national economy is essential for consolidating national independence, exercising sovereign rights and providing a bountiful material life to the people.

The Government of the Republic set forth the line of building an independent national economy, and has adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. As a result, it has admirably built an independent national economy fed with our own raw materials, run by our own technique and our own cadres, comprehensively developed and equipped with up-to-date technology. Today our economy satisfies all needs of socialist construction and the people's life with its own production and continues to develop at a high rate, unaffected by any worldwide economic upheavals.

Self-reliance in national defence is a fundamental principle in the building of an independent and sovereign state.

Without self-reliant defence power it is impossible to defend national independence and safeguard revolutionary gains and the people's security. In fact, a state which has no power to defend itself can not be called a completely independent state.

Because we had founded regular revolutionary armed forces in good time and built up the country's defence capacity, we honourably defended the country's independence and the gains of the revolution in the three years long Fatherland Liberation War against the American imperialist aggressors.

The Government of the Republic has carried out the Party's military line, the gist of which is to train the whole army into a cadre army, to modernize it, to arm the entire people and to fortify the whole country, and thus strengthened our people's army into revolutionary armed forces whose members equal a hundred foes each, and converted the whole land into an impregnable fortress. Today we can say confidently that we have an invincible defence power capable of completely smashing any enemy's invasion.

The Government of the Republic has throughly implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence in all areas of the revolution and construction, and thus turned our country into a mighty socalist state politically independent, economically self-supporting and self-reliant in national defence.

The great changes and brilliant successes brought about in our country over the past 30 years since the founding of the Republic bear remarkable witness to the correctness and vitality of the line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence.

In future, too, the Government of the Republic will fully apply the Juche idea to all fields of state activity and thus hasten the historic cause of equipping the whole society with the Juche idea.

Equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea is the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic. The Government should turn all members of society into communistic people of a Juche type and thoroughly transform the whole society in keeping with the requirements of the Juche idea, thus taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

The struggle to equip the whole society with the Juche idea is in essence a struggle to guarantee full independence for the working masses. Complete independence of the working masses demands that the legacies of the old society be eliminated from all domains of social life—political, economic, ideological and cultural—and society reorganized along revolutionary lines in all aspects of its foundation and super-structure. Therefore, if a working-class state is to accomplish the historic task of providing full independence to the working masses, it should transform the old social system and, at the same time, carry out the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural areas, too.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are posed as an especially important question in countries—formerly colonies or semi-colonies—which have won independence and are building a new society. The countries, once under imperialist colonial yoke, are backward ideologically, technically and culturally, so the three revolutions are very difficult and complex and take more effort and time in such countries.

After the democratic and socialist revolutions win and the socialist system is established, the working-class state confronts it as a fundamental revolutionary task to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

With the establishment of the socialist system, the socio-political independence of the working masses is achieved, but there still remains the task of completely freeing them even from the fetters of old thinking and restrictions of nature. Therefore, after the establishment of the socialist system, it is necessary to consolidate and develop this system without letup and, at the same time, to step up the work of remoulding people and remaking nature in an all-round way, through the vigorous promotion of the three revolutions. This alone will make it possible to achieve the full independence of the working masses.

On the first day when the building of a new society started, the Government of the Republic put forward the policy of carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and has since implemented it with all consistency.

After the victorious conclusion of the socialist revolution, the Government of the Republic stipulated that the three revolutions should be the main content of the revolution in socialist society and the task of the continuous revolution until the building of communism, and has vigorously carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. With the three revolutions forging ahead dynamically our revolution and construction have made very rapid progress, and brilliant victories and successes have been achieved in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. Holding aloft the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our people are now advancing energetically in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign towards the high peak of socialism and communism.

Of the three revolutions the ideological revolution is most important.

The ideological revolution is the work of remoulding human beings to make communist revolutionaries of the working people through revolutionization and working-classization and is a political work to enhance their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative.

In leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work the Government of the Republic has always regarded the ideological revolution as the most important revolutionary task and adhered strictly to the principle of keeping it ahedd of all other work.

As a result of the successful progress of the ideological revolution, our people's ideological and moral qualities have undergone a great change.

All working people have been equipped solidly with our Party's revolutionary ideology, the Juche idea, and the whole society is pervaded with this idea. Today all our people have intense loyalty to our Party and the Government of our Republic and, when dictated by the revolution, fight valiantly through fire and water.

Great success has also been scored in remoulding the working people after the revolutionary and working-class patterns. All the working people have been closely armed with the progressive thinking of the working class, and work, study and live in a communist way under the slogan, "One for all and all for one." All our working people have now become revolutionary to love work and struggle and to make continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance.

The ideological revolution has further strengthened our people's political and ideological unity. All people are united solidly in one mind and one purpose on the basis of the Juche idea, and the whole society has turned into a big revolutionary family living in harmony, helping and leading each other forward. No force can ever break our people's political and ideological unity based on the Juche idea. This indestructible unity and cohesion of our people is a sure guarantee for the prosperity of the Republic and the final victory of our revolution.

Today our revolution and construction have entered on a new high stage of development. We should further step up the building of socialism and communism by intensifying the ideological revolution uninterruptedly in compliance with the new requirements of the revolution.

It is an inexorable requirement of the revolution to keep strengthening the ideological revolution. Unless this revolution is steadily intensified in socialist society, obsolete ideas may revive in the minds of people and capitalist thoughts spread by the imperialists from without may infiltrate. Moreover, if the ideological revolution is discontinued, the revolutionary enthusiasm of people may gradually cool down as their livelihood improves and they feel no worry about food, clothing and shelter. Only when the ideological revolution is stepped up without a break, can the difficult yet important task of reeducating people in communism be fulfilled successfully and the revolution and construction be advanced uninterruptedly.

The central task of the ideological revolution at present is to equip all members of society closely with the Juche idea. By further intensifying education in the Juche idea, we should see to it that all working people equip themselves firmly with the Juche revolutionary outlook and fight on energetically for the all-round victory of the Juche idea.

Because they have their socialist homeland of Juche, our people have become a most dignified and proud people. All working people should be educated to love their socialist homeland passionately and to fight stoutly for its thriving.

Our struggle is not yet over and we are still on the way of the revolution. Bravely surmounting every obstacle and difficulty with a high degree of revolutionary ardour and firm faith in victory, all people should fight on unyieldingly until the final victory of the revolutionary cause.

The technical revolution is an important component of the three revolutions.

The technical revolution is a solemn revolutionary task to promote the people's material well-being steadily and to free the working people from arduous labour through developing the productive forces.

Only when the technical revolution is carried out is it possible to build a socialist independent national economy, free the working people from hard labour and provide them with an independent and creative working life.

The Government of the Republic put forward the technical revolution as a momentous revolutionary task for building a new society and a noble political task for enhancing the working people's independence, and launched it vigorously in all branches of the national economy.

By carrying out the technical revolution briskly, we wiped out the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness of the economy left behind by Japanese imperialism in a short period of time after liberation and, further, accomplished the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy and fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization with honour. Following the accomplishment of socialist industrialization, the Government of the Republic set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution and strove actively for carrying them out, and already achieved great successes. As a result of the successful promotion of the technical revolution, our ecomony has now been placed firmly on a modern scientific and technological basis and its might has grown immensely.

Today our country's productive forces have attained a very high level. Last year industrial production was 196 times as large as that in 1946, and between 1946 and 1977 the share of the engineering industry in the total industrial output value rose from 5.1 to 33.7 per cent. Home production meets 98 per cent of the needs for machinery and equipment in our country, which now ranks among the developed nations in regard to per-capita output of major industrial products.

The working people have been relieved largely of arduous labour, and the people's living standard has risen remarkably. Mechanization, automation and remote control are widespread in major industrial areas including the mining and metallurgical industries, and the industrialization and modernization of agriculture have made brisk headway, with the result that the working people are free in a great measure from heat-affected labour, harmful labour and other kinds of hard labour. The food industry has developed, so that women's household work has become much easier. Easier labour and increased production of material wealth have enabled the people to enjoy a more plentiful and cultured life without any worry.

The Government of the Republic should continuously push forward the technical revolution with energy on the basis of the successes already achieved. It should thus develop the productive forces so highly as to make it possible to realize communist distribution according to needs, and should emancipate the working people completely from arduous labour.

An important objective of the technical revolution is that while its three major tasks are propelled unremittingly, the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national ecomony are realized.

Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are the primary objectives of the Second Seven-Year Plan, and constitute the strategic line that must be followed with all consistency in the economic construction of socialism for the future. For the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, it is essential to promote the technical revolution vigorously and thus further the independence of the national economy, improve technical means and place the economy as a whole on a new scientific basis.

The stress should be laid, before anything else, on realizing the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

An important task in making the national economy Juche-oriented is to make a more effective use of the country's natural resources and further improve the structure of the national economy. Our country has rich deposits of various mineral resources. It is necessary to strengthen geological prospecting work to secure more mineral deposits and to locate all the mineral resources not yet discovered. We should further improve the structure of industry by creating new industrial branches and adhere strictly to the principle of developing industry fed with domestic raw materials, thereby strengthening the independence and Juche character of our industry.

Modernization of the national economy immediately means the modernization of technical means and the mechanization and automation of production. It is necessary to elevate the level of technical equipment of the national economy and to mechanize and automate all work of production. To do so, the work of making machines and equipments precise, large-sized and high-speed should be accelerated energetically and various modern machines and equipments invented and built in a larger number.

It is our important task today to modernize transport. Recently the mining and manufacturing industries have made rapid progress, but transport fails to keep pace with them. We should step up the modernization of transport and increase the carrying capacities markedly. Railway electrification should be completed swiftly, automation of the railways furthered, and the loading and unloading operations actively mechanized. Our country looks out on the sea on three sides and has many rivers, so we should take the course of developing water transport on a wide scale by building many large cargo boats and cutting canals extensively. To build many large modern cargo boats and develop sea transport is of great significance in making foreign trade multilateral, too.

Through development of science and technology, we should put the production and technical processes, methods of production and business activities in all branches of the national economy on a newer scientific basis. Functionaries of state and economic organizations, scientists and technicians should strengthen the scientific research work essential for scientification of the national economy and actively introduce the new achievements of science and technology in production to raise the scientific level of our national economy to a higher plane in the near future.

In particular, we should make great efforts for scientification and modernization of farming. Agricultural production should be made more scientific and intensive by consolidating the successes achieved so far in the struggle for applying the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and by fully meeting the demands of the Juche method of farming. At the same time, we should strive actively to accelerate the reclamation of tideland and obtain more land by extensively using modern technical means and scientific methods of operation.

The cultural revolution is one of the three revolutionary tasks devolving on the working-class state.

The cultural revolution is the only way to eliminate the cultural backwardness left over from the old society, to create a socialist and communist culture and to turn all members of society into communistic, comprehensively-developed persons.

As a result of the successful promotion of the cultural revolution in the past period, a socialist national culture has blossomed out gorgeously and our people once far removed from modern civilization have become genuine masters and enjoyers of socialist culture.

Education has made tremendous progress in our country. With the advance of the revolution and construction, compulsory education has been introduced by stages, and today universal 11-year compulsory education is in force for all the rising generation to receive complete general secondary schooling. In our country now 8.6 million children and students accounting for more than half the population receive free education at state expense, growing up into communist revolutionaries. Through successful promotion of adult education, all working people acquired the general knowledge of the junior secondary school graduate stan-

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dard and above already long ago, and today they are studying hard to master the general knowledge of senior secondary school graduate. Indeed our country has now become a "country of learning," a "country of education," where all people study.

Great success has also been registered in the creation of native cadres. In our country which had not a single institution of higher learning before liberation, 158 colleges and universities have sprung up now, an overall cadre-training centre has been firmly built up in every local area and a huge army of one million intellectuals have grown up to manage state, economic and cultural institutions admirably. Now the question of native cadres has been completely solved in our country which suffered so much from lack of its own cadres in the past.

Literature and art have risen to a high level, fully meeting the growing cultural needs of the people and greatly inspiring the working people in their revolutionary struggle.

The cultural revolution which started with the abolition of illiteracy in our country after liberation has advanced a long way under the banner of the Republic and now reached a very high stage where compulsory higher education is set as its objective. This is one of the most valuable achievements made by our Republic in the building of a new society and is a great pride of our people.

The most important task of the cultural revolution at present is to hasten the intellectualization of the whole society. Only when the cultural and technical standards of the entire people are elevated radically through this process, is it possible to build socialism and communism successfully, to obliterate the distinctions in labour for good and to ensure the complete equality of the working people.

For the intellectualization of all society, education should be further developed through the full implementation of the "Theses on Socialist Education". People's government bodies should conduct universal 11-year compulsory education on a high qualitative level and further improve adult and higher education. All the younger generation should thus be brought up as communist revolutionaries of a Juche type, knowledgeable, morally impeccable and physically sound; all working people should be made to acquire the general knowledge of senior secondary school graduate and master more than one modern technical skill at an early date; and the training of native cadres should be improved.

It is an important task of the cultural revolution thoroughly to establish cultured ways in production and life and a socialist mode of living. This is indispensable for providing the working people with high working and living conditions and for introducing a revolutionary way of life in the whole society. Functionaries of people's government bodies and all working people should strive to build up factories, rural communities, towns and villages beautifully and keep them clean and tidy and to raise the quality of goods and make them more presentable. It is required to strictly observe the socialist standard of life and rules of conduct in all spheres of state-activity and social life and to establish in the whole society a more sound habit of working and living in a revolutionary way.

Success in the cultural revolution calls for thorough implementation of the line of building a socialist national culture. In all areas of culture building we should firmly establish Juche, properly embody the Party spirit and the working-class spirit, and resolutely repudiate capitalist and feudalistic elements and the corrupt Western way of life.

In order to push forward more vigorously the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions our Party initiated the three-revolution team movement and took active measures to form three-revolution teams with politically and practically qualified hardcores of the Party and young intellectuals and dispatch them to different branches of the national economy including factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

The three-revolution team movement is a contemporary method of guidance of the revolution which incorporates the Chongsanri method in itself. In other words, this movement is a new method of revolutionary guidance combining politico-ideological guidance with scientific-technological guidance, making superiors help inferiors and arousing the masses to hasten the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

As a consequence of the three-revolution team movement carried on briskly under the guidance of Party organizations, the struggle for the three revolutions has become ever more organized and activated and great successes have been scored in all fields of socialist construction. Life has shown that the three-revolution team movement is a most superior and viable method of revolutionary guidance which increases the fighting efficiency and leading role of Party organizations, gives full scope to the functions of the state and economic agencies, and activates the functionaries and working people to push ahead vigorously with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

We should continue to develop the three-revolution team movement whose advantages and vitality have been confirmed in practice.

In order to develop this movement the members of the three-revolution teams should enhance their sense of responsibility and role. They are the advanced guards of the three revolutions and standard-bearers in battle. They should arm themselves closely with the Juche idea, always maintain a noble revolutionary spirit and go among the masses to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative into full play so that the three revolutions are stepped up further still.

In order to ensure success in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the three-revolution red flag movement should be unfolded briskly. This movement is a mass movement of the entire people aimed at giving a strong impetus to the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to speed up socialist construction. The movement should be further stepped up in all fields of socialist construction to spur on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions strongly and to advance our revolution at a greater speed.

Today thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions is the basic revolutionary task confronting the Government of the Republic in the struggle to build socialism and communism. Holding aloft the red banner of three revolutions, the Government of the Republic should vigorously push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and hasten the historic cause of the building of socialism and communsim.

2. Let Us Smash "Two Koreas" Plot, Peacefully Reunify Country

Comrades,

Even now, 30 years after the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our nation is left divided and the country's reunification remains the greatest national task of the entire people of Korea.

Reflecting the unanimous will and desire of all the Korean people, the Government of the Republic has made every possible effort to solve the question of national reunification independently by peaceful means on democratic principles. But owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad, the question of reunifying our country has run up against serious obstacles and the danger of perpetual national division is increasing further.

The American imperialists have set the "two Koreas" policy as the basis of their strategy towards Korea at the present time and are resorting to all sorts of plots and tricks for its realization. The Japanese reactionaries, too, following this policy of American imperialism, are obstructing the reunification of our country in many ways. Under the aegis of the American imperialists and Japanese reactionaries, the south Korean puppet clique overtly made the plot of national partition their policy and, raving about "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition", are making frantic efforts to create "two Koreas".

The American imperialists are seeking to continue to occupy and rule south Korea by perpetuating the division of our country and rigging up "two Koreas", and the Japanese reactionaries are trying to regain their old position as colonial rulers there. The south Korean puppet clique are trying to keep the present state of north-south partition as it is in their efforts to secure an easy and comfortable life for themselves and realize their wild design to remain in office indefinitely.

On no account can we tolerate any plot of the separatists to rig up "two Koreas"; we should smash it up by the united strength of the entire Korean people.

Korea must by all means be reunified into one. The Korean nation is historically one and our people are unanimously longing for reunification. The forces opposed to Korea's reunification are the outside forces that are keen to invade and dominate Korea and, as for the corresponding internal forces, there is only a handful of quislings selling out the country and the people to foreign forces.

The Korean question is of fundamentally different character from the question of a country that was divided as a consequence of an aggressive war it had waged and lost. Our country neither was a party to the war of aggression nor is a defeated nation. Ours is a nation which had been oppressed before under the colonial yoke of imperialism and won its liberation by fighting the imperialist aggressors. And even if our country is reunified, it will neither attack nor threaten other countries. On the contrary, if Korea remains divided, this will be a constant menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Therefore, Korea must not be partitioned into "two Koreas" but by all means be reunified into one, not only for the vital interests of the Korean nation but also for the lasting peace of Asia and the world.

The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over.

The Government of the Republic is making every sincere effort to bring about a dialogue for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and keeps an open door for dialogue at all times. We leave the door open for a conversation with the United States and with the south Korean authorities and political parties, too.

If a dialogue for Korean reunification is to take place and to contribute practically to the solution of the reunification question, both parties to the dialogue should proceed from the right position with a sincere desire for reunification. If one side pursues an ulterior object behind the screen of the talk or tries to use this talk as a means for rigging up "two Koreas", instead of proceeding from the position of seeking for the solution of the reunification question through mutual understanding and cooperation, the dialogue cannot come off well and this kind of dialogue will be a sheer nonsense. We can by no means hold a talk for division; we should make conversation only for reunification.

A dialogue and collaboration between north and south are an important way of hastening the peaceful reunification of the country.

The north-south dialogue opened to the satisfaction of all concerned thanks to the sincere efforts of the Government of the Republic, broke off due to the south Korean authorities' mean perfidy, and remains in a state of abeyance to this day. The south Korean authorities are loudly talking about "dialogue" and "collaboration" between north and south, but, in deed, they are heading for confrontation and division all the time. Insisting that we are seeking after reunification under the banner of communism, they are stirring up anti-communist consciousness and inflaming a war atmosphere in south Korea on the pretext of a fictitious "threat of southward invasion", and shouting for "reunification through prevailing over communism". Upholding the slogan of "oppose communism" and "prevail over communism", how can they hope for a dialogue and collaboration with the communists? Of late, the south Korean authorities have put forward what they call "north-south economic cooperation plan". But it does not stand to reason that they want to promote "economic cooperation" with communists while clamouring for "prevailing over communism". This is nothing but a clumsy trick of the separatists to camouflage their true colours. If the south Korean authorities sincerely want a dialogue and collaboration with us, they should change their policy of national division for a reunification policy and their anti-communist policy for a policy of alliance with communism.

The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity. Since there actually exist the different ideologies and social systems in the north and the south of our country, peaceful reunification is unthinkable apart from the idea and principle of great national unity. The struggle of our nation for reunification is by no means a struggle between communism and capitalism; it is a struggle between the invading and the invaded and between patriotism and betrayal of the country. In other words, our struggle for national reunification is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for national union. In order to reunify the country, therefore, the north and the south should refrain from advancing communist and capitalist ideas respectively, but should put forward a common idea—the national idea—and, on this basis, achieve the great unity of the whole nation.

We will not impose our socialist system and communist ideology on south Korea. We are ready to promote unity with any political party in south Korea according to the idea of great national unity, without regard to the present institutions of south Korea and the ideologies cherished by its people. Further, should some political party of south Korea want to come and operate in the northern half of the Republic, we will welcome it. The south Korean authorities and political parties, too, should be willing to join hands with various political parties in the north, and should not take exception to any political party of the north coming and operating in south Korea. The cause of national reunificaion can be expedited only when the north and the south, proceeding thus from the idea of great national unity, fully open their societies to each other and realize many-sided collaboration in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields.

With a view to achieving the great unity of the whole nation and the peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean society should be democratized.

In south Korea today the most despotic and infamous fascist rule unprecedented in history is maintained. Having established the fascist "yusin system", the south Korean puppet clique bring into action various wicked fascist laws and the huge suppressive apparatus to mercilessly trample upon the fundamental rights of the popular masses and brutally repress the patriotic people and democrats who demand democracy and national reunification. Unless the south Korean society is democratized, its people cannot free themselves from their present situation when they enjoy no right and, moreover, national union cannot be achieved nor can the way to peaceful reunification be found.

In order to democratize south Korean society, it is necessary, first of all, to abolish the "yusin constitution" and annul the "anti-communist law", "national security law" and other fascist laws. The unwarranted penalties inflicted on patriotic people and democrats under the "emergency measures" and fascist laws should be revoked, and the freedom of speech and the press and free activities of political parties and public organizations be ensured. The activities of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and other clandestine political parties should be legalized, and the Korean organizations and patriotic persons struggling abroad for the democratization of south Korean society and independent, peaceful reunification of the country should be permitted to return to south Korea as they wish and engage in free political activities.

To guarantee the freedom of activity for political parties and public organizations is the most elementary requirement of democracy. In the northern half of the Republic different political parties and public organizations are now operating freely, enjoying legal rights. Today in most countries of the world the freedom of activity is guaranteed for political parties and public organizations, and even in imperialist nations the progressive parties including the communist parties and public organizations are operating with a legal status. In south Korea, too, all political parties and public organizations should be naturally granted the freedom and right to carry on lawful activities.

Even in the difficult conditions of south Korea where such a harsh fascist suppression continues, people of all social strata and democratic persons are now waging an unyielding struggle against fascism and for democracy to win democratic freedom and rights. The Korean nationals in Japan, the United States and other countries have also actively turned out in the righteous patriotic struggle for democratization of south Korean society and independent, peaceful reunification of the country from a high sense of their national mission. The south Korean people should fight against the fascist forces of dictatorship with united and organized strength by forming an extensive united front of all democratic forces at home and abroad, irrespective of the difference in ideology, religious belief, party affiliation and political view. By so doing they must democratize south Korean society and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, the interference of the United States and all other outside forces must be categorically rejected.

Our people regard national sovereignty as their life and will not tolerate the interference of any outside forces in the solution of the question of national reunification. It is now high time that the United States should refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and take its hands off the Korean question.

The United States should not shield the puppet regime in south Korea that is strangling democracy and brutally repressing the people nor should it prevent the south Korean people struggling for democracy and national reunification. If it fails to renounce its erstwhile mistaken policy and continues to take under its wings the south Korean fascists who are totally isolated at home and abroad, the United States will be unable to escape the strong condemnation of our people and the peoples the world over as an accomplice in suppressing human rights.

Further, the United States should give up its aggressive design to create "two Koreas" to continue with its colonial rule in south Korea and then gobble up the whole Korea; it should withdraw all its troops from south Korea as soon as possible in accordance with the UN resolution and its own "commitment."

If the United States truly wants peace and Korea's peaceful reunification, it should naturally contact the Government of the DPRK to seek for a way to solve the Korean question peacefully. We have already made a proposal for negotiations with the United States and are making efforts to this end. The question is, whether the United States sincerely wants to conduct negotiations with us or not and, in case it wants to, whether it means to negotiate for a single Korea or for "two Koreas". If it abandons its wrong stand to divide our country into "two Koreas" and assumes the right attitude to bring about Korean reunification, we will start talks with it at any time and settle all necessary problems. Then the United States will be able to withdraw its hands from the Korean question without impairing its own honour, and this will accord with the interests of both our people and the people of the United States.

The people in the northern half of the Republic and in south Korea will unite ever more firmly on the principle of great national unity and surely smash the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists within and without and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at all costs.

3. Countries of New-Emerging Forces, Unite and Fight against Imperialism and All Other Forms of Dominationism

Comrades,

Today a fierce struggle is going on in the international arena between the forces of independence and dominationism, between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution.

Alarmed at the daily growth of the revolutionary forces of the world, the old and new dominationists are making desperate efforts to maintain their supremacy.

In pursuance of their invariable wild designs to bring the world under their domination, the American imperialists are stepping up war preparations while fooling peoples of the world by putting up the specious sign of "peace". They continue with armament expansion under the sign of "disarmament," carry on nuclear tests under the sign of "restrictions on nuclear weapons" and go on with military intervention under the sign of "easing tensions." As their economic crisis deepens and their position gets more straitened, the imperialists intensify their manoeuvres for aggression and war.

The imperialists are turning the spearhead of aggression against the countries of the new-emerging forces. The principal method they employ in their aggression against non-aligned states, countries of the Third World, is to divide and alienate them from one another and destroy them one by one. The imperialists are seeking to pit the non-aligned states, countries of the Third World, against one another and fish in troubled waters, by shrewdly taking advantage of the border disputes—aftermaths of colonial rule—and various other delicate problems to drive wedges between these countries, to sow discord and cause disputes and conflicts among them.

The imperialists and dominationists are making a vicious attempt to establish their political and economic control over the new-emerging countries. They are trying to subordinate newly independent states politically by varied crafty and wicked methods such as threat, blackmail, appeasement, cheating, subversive and sabotaging activities, and are attempting to seize hold of the lever of control over the economy of the developing countries under the name of so-called "aid" and "joint development of backward countries."

The imperialists and dominationists, intent on extending their sphere of influence, are scrambling feverishly to bring Third World countries under their control. On the plea of "assistance" and "protection" they are vying with each other to poke their noses into the disputes between Third World countries, interfering openly in them, and are contending to bring these countries under their thumb.

The current international situation is overstrung and complicated due to the machinations of the imperialists and dominationists. Owing to their manipulation and intrigues, cases of subversion, sabotage and assassination take place every day, disputes arise in all parts of the world, and even such a tragic situation develops as fraternal countries fight, exchanging fire. Consequently, the countries of the Third World face many difficulties and the non-aligned movement is undergoing an ordeal.

The present situation urgently demands that socialist countries, non-aligned states, Third World countries and all the oppressed nations of the world unite firmly and intensify the struggle against imperialism and all other forms of dominationism.

Dominationism is a counter-revolutionary trend going against the contemporary current towards independence; it is a common target of struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world. It is in the nature of dominationism to override the independence of other countries and oppress and control other nations and peoples. Dominationism means, in one way, openly colonizing other countries and oppressing and exploiting them undisguisedly and, in another way, putting other countries under the yoke of slavery by various crafty methods to dominate and control them. Dominationism is practised by big, comparatively small, capitalist and other countries. In short, all those countries which seek to control other countries represent the dominationist forces, irrespective of their size and social system, and it is all dominationism to control others overtly or covertly.

All people of the countries of the new-emerging forces should turn the spearhead of attack against imperialism and dominationism. Only by waging a resolute struggle against imperialism and dominationism can the peoples of the new-emerging forces consolidate national independence, assure the independent development of their countries and build a new world free from all sorts of domination and subordination.

In order to fight stoutly against imperialism and other forms of dominationism, it is imperative to form a broad united front of new-emerging countries.

This united front is a decisive guarantee of victory in the struggle against imperialism and dominationism. Forming such a united front acquires still greater importance especially because the imperialists and other dominationists are now stepping up their moves to divide and estrange newly independent states from one another and win them over to their side.

The new-emerging countries should counter the dominationists' manoeuvres for division, alienation and scramble with the strategy of unity. Non-aligned countries, Third World countries, should form a broad united front and smash by concerted action the divisive, alienating and scrambling moves of all dominationists.

To fight against the common enemy, the new-emerging countries should attach prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to this, and should closely band together, transcending the difference in the social system, political view and religious belief. The difference in the social system, political view and religious belief can in no way be a barrier to the unity of the new-emerging countries. The commonness of the new-emerging countries is greater than their distinction and the force knitting them together is stronger than the force estranging them from one another.

Non-aligned countries should not be fussy about which countries are progressive and which not, but endeavour to find common denominators and unite with each other. Classifying the non-aligned states into this or that side contradicts the essential character and idea of the non-aligned movement. This will lead, in the long run, to forming new blocs within the movement to split it. As for the progressive nature of a country, independence is its criterion, and a nation maintaining independence is precisely a progressive nation. Since the non-aligned states are all opposed to domination and subordination and aspire after independence, they can unite on the basis of this common feature—aspiration for independence.

Non-aligned states should base themselves on the principle of unity in settling differences and disputes that arise between individual countries. However serious they may be, the differences and disputes between non-aligned states are internal affairs of brothers who are advancing hand in hand towards a common goal; they are not matters to be settled by fight or through involvement of outside forces. They should be settled through negotiations by the parties concerned in keeping with their national interests and the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole, free from any interference from outside. Should non-aligned states antagonize or fight each other, trapped by the intrigues of dominationists, they will play into the hands of the latter, only to make losers of themselves.

For the new emerging countries to fight in unity against imperialism and all other brands of dominationism, they should maintain independence.

Non-aligned states, Third World countries, must categorically reject all sorts of foreign interference and keep from following other countries blindly or acting as their henchmen. And new-emerging countries should respect each other's independence and refrain from picking holes or meddling in the behaviours of other countries. This will preclude any dominationist forces from gaining foothold in the non-aligned movement, render any nation's baton impotent and enable the new-emerging countries to strengthen their unity and wage a determined struggle against dominationism.

National independence must be guaranteed by an independent national economy. Without a powerful independent national economy a nation cannot exercise its sovereign rights nor can say its say nor can do as it likes.

If non-aligned countries, developing countries, are to build an independent national economy successfully, they should tap their own potentialities to the maximum and, at the same time, strengthen economic and technical cooperation with other new-emerging countries. The Third World countries have vast territories and rich natural resources as well as various good experiences and techniques they have acquired in the course of creating a new life. They should exchange raw materials and technical skills on the principle of filling one another's needs and, in particular, sincerely help and teach one another by exchanging their native technical personnel. Then, they will be

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In the presence of President Kim Il Sung, a grand central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held on September 9 in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

(Continued from page 3)

able, even without turning to the imperialists and dominationists for help, to shake off economic and technical backwardness, to lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and to build a prosperous independent and sovereign state.

The old international economic order is an issue of the colonialist system and the imperialists' lever for domination, control, exploitation and plunder. As long as the old international economic order is kept intact, developing countries cannot emerge from destitution nor build an independent national economy successfully. They should strive hard to abolish the absurd old international economic order advantageous only to the imperialists and dominationists and to establish a new fair international economic order suited to the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

The most pressing task in the struggle against imperialism and dominationism at the present time is to check and frustrate imperialism's moves for aggression and war.

The peoples of the new-emerging forces should mercilessly expose and denounce the crafty manoeuvres of imperialism for aggression and war, and press and administer blows to the imperialists in all places to which they have stretched their aggressive tentacles. The peoples of the new-emerging forces should energetically struggle to put a stop to the arms race of the imperialists, to achieve general disarmament and to make the imperialists completely withdraw their aggressive troops from and dismantle their military bases in foreign territories.

As yet colonies remain on different continents of the globe, and the imperialists and dominationists are manoeuvring craftily to bring the newly independent states once again under their domination and control. The peoples of new-emerging countries and oppressed peoples should fight on still more stoutly to clear all continents of colonialism for good and of neo-colonialism and all other forms of dominationism completely. Only when Asia, Africa and Latin America are clear from colonialism and all forms of dominationism will the liberation of nations be complete and final.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people make it an important foreign policy to fight against imperialism and dominationism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned countries, developing countries and all other new-emerging countries of the world.

As hitherto, so in the future, the Government of the Republic will make unabated efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of socialist countries.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people will make every effort to strengthen unity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned states, peoples of the Third World countries, and will always cast in their lot with them in the common struggle against imperialism and dominationism and for social progress and national prosperity.

The Korean people actively support the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence and express firm solidarity for all oppressed peoples of the world in their liberation struggle.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will continue to fight strenuously against imperialism and all other forms of dominationism and for peace, democracy, national independence and the building of a new society, in unity with all revolutionary peoples of the world who advocate independence.

* * *

Comrades,

The DPRK is the genuine homeland of all people of Korea. To strengthen and develop the Republic constitutes the very source of welfare for our people and the decisive guarantee of victory in the revolution and construction.

The entire people should make strong efforts to further strengthen and develop the Republic. We should increase the might of the Republic in every way by consolidating our revolutionary government and thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in all spheres of state activity.

Today our people are confronted with the weighty yet honourable task of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan with success. By energetically carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on all fronts of socialist construction, we should bring about a new upswing in production and construction and thus fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The revolutionary cause of our people is justified and the future of our Republic is bright. Victory and glory are always in store for our people who are fighting on for a just revolutionary cause under the banner of the Republic.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, the red banner of three revolutions, let us all unite closely around the Government of the Republic and press forward vigorously for the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution and for the cause of socialism and communism.

Long live the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious homeland!

Foreign Delegates Celebrate 30th Birthday Of Juche Korea

One hundred nine delegations from various countries attended the grand central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on September 9.

Present on the occasion were His Excellency Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Muhamad Samsul Huq, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and his wife; Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, Chairman of the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; head of the party and government delegation of China Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; deputy head of the delegation Comrade Peng Chung, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and Third Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, of the Communist Party of China; and member of the delegation Huang Hua, Member of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and Foreign Minister of the P.R.C; head of the party and government delegation of Romania Comrade Manea Manescu, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Premier of the Government; head of the state and party delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and member of the delegation Ducan Dragosavac, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; head of the party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea Comrade Nuon Chea, Deputy Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea; head of the party and government delegation of Iraq Taha Nuhieddin Maarouf, Vice-President of the Republic of Iraq; head of the party and government delegation of Tanzania Edward M. Sokoine, Member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania; head of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; head of the party and government delegation of Guyana Comrade P.A. Reid, Secretary General of the People's National Congress Party and Deputy Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; head of the government delegation of Nepal S.S. Rana, Member of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal; head of the party and government delegation of Laos Maysouk Saysomphen, Member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Minister of Industry and Trade; head of the delegation of the Progressist Socialist Party of Lebanon Farid Gebrane, Vice-President of the Progressist Socialist Party of Lebanon, Member of Parliament and President of the Lebanese Committee for the Reunification of Korea; head of the delegation of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lebanon Chawki Hussein Ajami, Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lebanon; head of the government delegation of Malaysia Michael Chen Wing Sum, Minister of Housing and Local Government of the Federation of Malaysia; head of the party and government delegation of Mongolia Tumenbayaryn Ragtcha, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; head of the government delegation of Burma U Myint Maung, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; head of the party and government delegation of Syria Suheil Sakarih, Member of the National Leadership of the Baath Arab Socialist Party and Minister of National Students and Public Organisations; special envoy of the President and Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Chitra Raja Dias Desinghe, Ambassador of Sri Lanka to China; Representative of the Government of Kuwait Mohammad Abulhassan, Ambassador of the State of Kuwait to China; head of the government delegation of Thailand M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsri, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to the DPRK; head of the government delegation of Pakistan Mohammad Arshad Chaudhri, Minister of Science and Technology of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization Saad Eldin Gandour, Member of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (El Fatah) and its Permanent Representative in Syria; head of the government delegation of the Jordan Ghaleb Barakat, Minister of Tourism and Relics of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan; head of the information delegation of the government of the Jordan Mostafa Jaber, Adviser of the Ministry of Information of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan; head of the party and government delegation of Afghanistan Dastagir Panjisheri, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party and Minister of Public Works; head of the government delegation of Iran Mahmoud Esfandiary, Ambassador of Iran to the DPRK; head of the government and parliament delegation of India Ravindra Varma, Minister of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs of the Republic of India; head of the government delegation of Indonesia Cosmas Batbara, Minister of People's Housing and Member of Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia; head of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party Kitayama Airo, Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; head of the delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) Takayama Kanji, Vice-Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers' Union; head of the delegation of newspaper "Shakai Shimpo," central organ of the Japan Socialist Party, Nukui Hiroshi, Editor-in-Chief of the central organ newspaper "Shakai Shimpo" of the Japan Socialist Party; head of the delegation of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists Motohashi Atsushi, Professor of Yokohama National University; head of the delegation of the Shimonoseki City Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship Tanaka Shigetoshi, Chairman of the Shimonoseki City Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship; head of the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mahmood Saeed Medhi, Member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization and Minister of Trade and Supply of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; head of the government delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic Abdul Sallam Mokbel, Minister of Social Affairs, Labour and Youth of the Yemen Arab Republic; head of the party and government delegation of Viet Nam Nguyen Lam, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam; representative of the Government of the Republic of Ghana Kofi Baah Aidoo, Ambassador of Ghana to the DPRK; head of the party and government delegation of Gabon Jean Arsene Boungendza, Minister, Special Counsellor of the President of the Republic of Gabon and Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Gabon; head of the party and government delegation of Gambia Alhaji Ibrahima Garba Jahumpa, Member of the National Executive Committee of the People's Progressive Party of Gambia and Former Minister for Finance and Trade; head of the government delegation of Guinea-Bissau Alexandre Nunes Correia, Secretary General of the State Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, Member of the National Council of the African Party for Independence in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and Member of the Autonomous Section Committee of Bissau; representative of the Government of the Republic of Guinea Abdoul Karim Sylla, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Guinean Embassy in the DPRK; head of the party and government delegation of Cameroon Tonye Mbog Ferrix, Minister of Youth and Sports of the United Republic of Cameroon; head of the party and government delegation of the Congo Nikola Okonggo, Member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and Director of the General Political Bureau of the National People's Army and Second Vice-Minister of Defence; head of the government delegation of Nigeria Shehu Wunti, Commissioner of Transport of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; delegate of the government of Republic of Niger Alzouma Tiecoura, Ambassador of Niger to the DPRK; head of the party and government delegation of Togo Yao Biby B. Savi De Tove, Member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and Minister of Justice; representative of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia Mohamed Memmi, Ambassador of Tunisia to the DPRK; head of the party and government delegation of Rwanda Habarushaka Claudien, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior; head of the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Ibrahim Ahmed Al Kummati, Director of Management and Finance of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; head of the government delegation of Liberia Charles A. Clarke, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs and Economic Adviser to the Presidency of the Republic of Liberia; head of the government delegation of Mali Sekouly, State Secretary for Internal Affairs of the Republic of Mali; head of the government delegation of Mauritius Veerasamy Ringadoo, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Mauritius; head of the party and government delegation of Mozambique Feliciano Salomao, Member of the Central Committee of Frelimo; head of the party and government delegation of Burundi Emile Moroha, Permanent Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi; head of the party and government delegation of Benin Barthelemy Ohouens, Minister of Industry and Handicraft of the People's Republic of Benin; head of the government delegation of Cape Verde Alvaro Tavares, Member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cape Verde; representative of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia Fantaye Biftu, Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the DPRK; head of the party and government delegation of Sao Tome and Principe Flavio Peres Dos Santos, Member of the Steering Committee of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and Minister of Social Equipment and the Environment; head of the government delegation of Upper Volta Ouedraogo Mousha Ernest, Director of the Secretariat of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Upper Volta; head of the delegation of South West Africa People's Organization Katamila Kaveke, Member of the Political Bureau of the South West Africa People's Organization, its Vice-Chairman and representative in Tanzania; head of the party and government delegation of Somalia Abdullahi Warsame Nur, Member of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and representative of the Party Central Committee in Charge of Bari and Sana Provinces; head of the party and government delegation of the Sudan Mohamed Hashim Awad, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sudan Socialist Union and Assistant to Secretary General for Development and Service and Minister of Cooperation; head of the party and government delegation of Sierra Leone D.F. Sheares, Member of the Central Committee of the All-People's Congress of Sierra Leone and Minister of Culture and Tourism; head of the party and government delegation of Senegal Lamine Ba, Member of the Bureau of the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal and Member of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party; head of the government delegation of Seychelles Isme Jumeau, Member of the Central Executive Committee and National Treasurer of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; head of the delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement Kithima Bin Ramazani, Member of the Political Bureau and Executive Secretary of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement; head of the party and government delegation of Zambia Erik Musole Kanyungulu, Provincial Political Secretary of Western Province of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and Member of the National Assembly; head of the party and government delegation of Equatorial Guinea Nso Ndong Akele, Member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and Chairman of the People's Assembly; head of the party and government delegation of Central Africa Joaquim Da Silva Nzengue, State Minister of the Palace in Charge of the Organization of the Party of the Central African Empire; head of the delegation of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front Simon Mujenda, Vice-Chairman of the Zanu; representative of the Government of, the Republic of Chad Adoum Aganaye, Ambassador of Chad to the DPRK; head of the party and government delegation of Algeria Mohamed Said Mazouzi, Minister for Ex-Servicemen of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; head of the party and government delegation of Angola Punza Manuel Quarta, Member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party and Coordinator of the Uige Provincial Party Committee; head of the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mustafa Kamal Helmi, Minister of Education and Minister of State for Scientific Research of the Arab Republic of Egypt; head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica William Reuben, Member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; head of the party and government delegation of Cuba Joel Domenech Benitez, Member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Deputy Prime Minister; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Mexico Jose Encarnacion Perez, Member of the Executive Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico; head of the government delegation of Venezuela Fernando Gerbasi, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Venezuela to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization; delegate of the party and government of Jamaica Louis Lindsay, Special Adviser of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley on Political Mobilization and Chief Technical Director of the Ministry of Parliamentary and Regional Affairs; special envoy of the Government of the Kingdom of Norway Torleiv Anda, Ambassador of Norway to the DPRK; special envoy of the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark Kjield Vilhelm Mortensen, Ambassador of Denmark to the DPRK; head of the party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic Paul Verner, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Member of the Council of State; head of the delegation of the German Communist Party Hermann Gautier, Vice-Chairman of the German Communist Party; head of the delegation of the Malta Labour Party Joseph Filletti, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Malta Labour Party; head of the party and government delegation of Bulgaria Mitko Grigorov, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium Maurice Magis, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium; head of the party and government delegation of Poland Franciszek Kaim, Member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; special envoy of the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland Werner Sigg, Ambassador of Switzerland to the DPRK; head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Switzerland Bantle Rudolf, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland and Secretary of Basel Canton; head of the delegation of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and the Swiss Progressive Organizations Carobbic Werner, General Secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party; special envoy of the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden Kaj Bjork Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sweden to the DPRK; head of the party and state delegation of the Soviet Union N.M. Matchanov, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic; head of the party and government delegation of Czechoslovakia Matej Lucan, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Vice-Premier of the Government; head of the delegation of the French Communist Party Raymond Guyot, Member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party; head of the delegation of the French Socialist Party Philippe Machefer, Member of the Directing Committee of the French Socialist Party and Member of Senate; head of the delegation of the Progressive Gaullists Union of France Dominique Galle, General Secretary of the Progressive Gaullists Union of France; special envoy of the President of the Republic of Finland Pentti Suomela, Ambassador of the Republic of Finland to the DPRK; head of the delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League Else Aaltonen, Vice-Chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League; head of the party and government delegation of Hungary Gyula Szeker, Member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; head of the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Andreas Christodoulides, Member of the Politburo and Secretary in Charge of Press and Propaganda of the Central Committee of Pasok; head of the party and government delegation of Albania Ndreci Rizo, Ambassador of Albania to the DPRK; delegate of the Austrian Government Robert Marschik, special envoy of the President of the Republic of Austria; head of the delegation of the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug Pero Ivacic, General Director of Tanjug; head of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party Pietro Conto, Member of the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party and Member of Parliament; head of the delegation of the Italian Socialist Party Antonio Landolfi, Member of the Central Committee of the Italian Socialist Party, Member of its Direction and Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament; delegate of the Italian International Relations Institute Pro. and Dr. Giancarlo Elia Valori, Secretary General of the Italian International Relations Institute; head of the delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party Jose Manuel Pedregosa, Member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and Member of Parliament; and head of the delegation of the Labour Party of Spain Eladio Garcia Castro, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Labour Party of Spain.

Koreans Here Warmly Hail 30th Founding Anniv. of DPRK

A central meeting of Korean residents here was held on September 8 at the Korean Cultural Centre in Tokyo, to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of the entire Korean people.

Present on the platform was vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek, Pak Chae Ro, Nam Si U and Yun Sang Chol of the CSC of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), and its bureau chiefs and leading functionaries of its organizations and enterprises.

The meeting hall was packed with a crowd of over 5,000 Chongryun workers and compatriots living in the Kanto areas.

The meeting read decrees on awarding orders and medals of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK such as "Kim Il Sung Order" to the functionaries and enterprises of Chongryun.

Vice-Chairman Li Jin Gyu made a report at the meeting.

He said that a congratulatory group of Koreans here headed by Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, under the deep solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The vice-Chairman went on:

At a time when Korean people's struggle for reunification of the fatherland and for socialist construction is entering its new stage under the banner of Juche, we greet the 30th anniversary of founding of the DPRK, the glorious Kimilsungist fatherland, with deep emotions and great joy.

The founding of the glorious fatherland DPRK is precious fruits of the indefatigable struggles waged by President Kim Il Sung from the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle and a brilliant victory for the invincible Juche thought.

He stressed: Holding aloft the policy for reunification of the fatherland established by President Kim Il Sung, we must make a dash for its implementation, smashing "two-Korea" plot of the splittists within and without..

At the meeting, congratulatory speeches were delivered by Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the CSC of the Japan Socialist Party; Kobayashi Masako, Member of the House of Representatives of the Japan Communist Party; Okimoto Yasuyuki, Member of the House of Representatives of Komeito; Tomizsuka Mitsuo, Secretary of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Ichikawa Makoto, Representative of the Japan's Committee for Supporting Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Watanabe Sahei, President of the Japan-Korea Association.

Meanwhile, a gala banquet was arranged on the night of the same day by the CSC of Chongryun at the Imperial Hotel of Tokyo, in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the banquet were vice-Chairmen of Chongryun, department directors and leading personages of organizations and enterprises under its wing in Tokyo.

Invited to the banquet were more than 1,000 personages of various circles from 45 countries including Fu Hao, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Japan, charge d'affaires of Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and other countries.

Also present were personages of political and labour circles, leading members of organisations friendly toward Korea, scholars, men of culture, the press and judicial circles of Japan.

CC of RPR Sends Congratulatory Message to President

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification September 10 sent a congratulatory message to President Kim Il Sung on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the KCNA reported.

The message said:

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, representing the unanimous sincerity and single-hearted loyalty of all revolutionaries and patriotic people in the south, wholeheartedly extend highest glory and warmest congratulations to you, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the homeland of Juche, the sun of revolution, the great thinker and theoretician and the great master of guiding art, on the glorious national day, the grand festival of the nation.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by you, the respected and beloved leader, the genius of revolution, was a brilliant realisation of the great Juche-based idea of founding of state, which you had matured in person through the tens of thousands of *ri* long stormy course of anti-Japanese struggle, tens of thousands of *ri* long course of bloody battles, for founding a new land free from exploitation and oppression in the fatherland of beautiful landscape, an independent and dignified revolutionary power of workers and peasants, and a historical declaration announcing the forceful march of the era of independence in which the exploited and oppressed peoples of colonies, for the first time in the long human history, seized power in their hands and began shaping their destinies by themselves.

The proud course of the Republic which has embroidered the thirty years of human-historic miracles and exploits, racing ahead of time, under the outstanding, tested leadership of the great leader, has been a chronology of glorious victories and leaps, in which the invincible Juche idea, Kimilsungism, has been brilliantly realised, demonstrating its boundless vitality without reserve, and an immortal heroic epic in which it powerfully turned the wheels of human history at an accelerated speed, displaying the prestige and majestic appearance of Juche Korea.

The international prestige of the Republic, as you, the great leader, the sun of Juche, leads it, has reached the highest mark and the support and solidarity for the cause of our country's revolution and reunification are sweeping every nook and corner of the world in great waves.

Now the revolutionaries and people of all strata in the south are overflowing with boundless happiness of attending you, the great leader, as the sun-saviour of the world and the peoples and looking ahead to the hopeful morrow in the brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic which has made a fast progress and development under the wise leadership of you, the respected and beloved leader.

Together with the patriotic people of all strata, we will mercilessly bury the present *yusin* regime of dictatorship, a fascist regime, a treacherous regime, a splittist regime and a colonial puppet regime, and democratize south Korean society and establish an independent democratic coalition government without fail

To bring earlier the glorious day when the nation of 50 million will enjoy happiness through thousands of generations, attending you, the respected and beloved leader, in a reunified land, with profound respect, our party will further accelerate the revolution for reunification under the great banner of Kimilsungism.

In conclusion, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, representing the unanimous loyalty and wishes of all our party members and people of all strata, wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to you the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and legendary hero, for the victory of the south Korean revolution and the accomplishment of the cause of reunification, for the eternal prosperity of the homeland of Juche and the final victory of the Juche revolution.

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